FORT MCKINLEY
Great Diamond Island
Portland
Cumberland County
Maine

HAER No. ME-59

~~PHOTOGRAPHS~~

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
National Park Service
Northeast Region
Philadelphia Support Office
U.S. Custom House
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, P.A. 19106

HAER
ME
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HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
FORT MCKINLEY

HAER No. ME-59

Location:

Great Diamond Island
Portland
Cumberland County, Maine

UTM: (area bounded by 7 point polygon A through G:)
A 19.402940.4837060
B 19.403240.4837520
C 19.403700.4837860
D 19.403080.4837660
E 19.404200.4837240
F 19.404160.4836840
G 19.404000.4836580
Quad: Portland East, ME, 1:24,000

Date of Construction:

circa 1891 to 1943

Architects & Engineers:

Army Quartermaster Corps (non-tactical structures prior to 1941)
Army Corps of Engineers (all others)

Present Owners:

McKinley Partners Limited Partnership

Present Use:

Condominiums, restaurant, store, offices, storage, vacant

Significance:

Fort McKinley attains significance as the largest of Portland Harbor's five military complexes built in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The fort protected Maine's principal city with one of the most well-defended harbors in the country. Ft. McKinley includes roughly 70 structures that were built between about 1891 and 1943 and remains largely intact. It is, in fact, the most intact collection of its kind in the United States.

Project Information:

Nine of the structures at the fort are in very poor condition, mostly destroyed. The owners desired to demolish the structures and to mitigate the adverse effect, the State Historic Preservation Office stipulated documentation of the structures.

Christine S. Beard
Tremont Preservation Services
10 Barr Street
Salem, MA 01970

SITE

Fort McKinley occupies the northern half of Great Diamond Island in Maine's Casco Bay and is a part of the City of Portland. The north, west, and east boundaries of the fort are defined by the jagged shore line while the south property line borders a small residential community dominated by late 19th and early 20th century houses. The shore line dips deeply at the northeastern side of the island to form Diamond Cove. The arms of land flanking Diamond Cove are known as the North and South Forks. The base includes roughly 193 acres of land that can be described as gently rolling terrain, much of which is heavily wooded. Principal access to the Fort is by boat. A wharf is located at the center of Diamond Cove. The focus of the complex is an elliptical parade ground surrounded by the principal buildings of the site. Here the grounds are kept mown and small landscaped gardens are scattered about. The same is true of the area surrounding a manmade pond to the east of the parade grounds.

There are approximately 100 structures on the site, ranging from mere ruins (foundations only) to recently restored residential buildings. The largest concentration of structures is around the parade grounds. These comprise a National Register district of 78 structures (Fort McKinley Historic District - NR 1985). Buildings within this district are predominantly residential structures and non-tactical support buildings. Along the west, east, and part of the north perimeters of the site, scattered within the woods, are a variety of tactical structures.

RESOURCES

Although 70 acres were purchased in 1879, construction was not initiated until 1891 when two mining casemates were begun. While the two casemates were completed in 1893 and several batteries were begun in the late 1890s, the bulk of construction occurred after the turn of the century, particularly after an additional 123 acres was obtained in 1903. Construction extended to 1943, but the bulk of work was between 1900 and 1910 when about 85% of the current building stock was erected.

Tactical Structures

Mining Casemates

As noted, the earliest construction occurred in the 1890s when two mining casemates were built, one on the North Fork and another on the South Fork. The 1902 and 1903 portions are single story rectangular brick structures trimmed with rusticated granite and partially set into the hillsides. Improvements to each were constructed at various times between 1902 and 1920.

The North Fork Mining Casemate had an addition constructed in 1909. It was built using the so-called Sewell method of construction. This economical technique consisted of cement plaster over steel mesh on a wood or steel frame set on a concrete foundation.

Mining Casemates

North Fork Mining Casemate (1893, 1902, 1909)
South Fork Mining Casemate (1893, 1903, 1907, 1920)

Batteries

Following the mining casemates, building efforts focused on the construction of the gun batteries. A total of nine were completed between 1901 and 1906. All these remain and range from poor to fair condition. The dimensions of the batteries vary but all are two-story emplacements constructed of poured concrete. These are in well-hidden locations, scattered along the shoreline. On the ocean side each is abutted by 20 feet of concrete and 30 feet of earth which protected them from fire during battle.

Batteries

Battery Acker (1902)
Battery Berry (1901)
Battery Carpenter (1906)
Battery Farry (1902)
Battery Honeycutt (1901)
Battery Ingalls (1904)
Battery Ramsay (1906)
Battery Thompson (1902)
Battery Weymouth (1901)

Observation Stations

Beginning in 1905 single-story observation stations were added to the fort; seven in all were built between 1905 and 1908. They are located in close proximity to the various batteries. The earliest of the observation stations, five of which were erected at Fort McKinley, are single-room brick structures set on concrete foundations and trimmed with rusticated granite. The roofs consist of a series of concrete trusses and panels of purple bullseye glass cylinders. Two observation stations were built in 1908 using a more economical construction method (known as the Sewell method) consisting of a cement plaster over steel mesh on a wood or steel frame set on a concrete foundation. Typically, these buildings have slightly pitched tar & gravel roofs. This same stucco technique was used in constructing additions to four of the brick observation stations.

Observation Stations

Battery Weymouth Combined Observation Station (1905)
Battery Acker Observation Station (1908)
Battery Berry Observation Station (1905)
Battery Carpenter Observation Station (1908)
Battery Honeycutt Observation Station (1905)
Battery Ingalls Observation Station (1905)
Battery Thompson Observation Station (1905)

Fire Commander's Stations

In 1905 two fire commander's stations were constructed, one on the North fork and another on the South Fork, on the highest points near the shore. These were constructed in the same style as the early observation stations with brick walls, concrete foundation, granite trim, and concrete and glass roofs.

Fire Commander's Stations

Fire Commander's Station, North Fork (1905)
Fire Commander's Station, South Fork (1905)

Miscellaneous Stucco Structures

Located among the previously-mentioned tactical structures are five additional buildings that were constructed using the Sewell technique. These were constructed in 1907 and 1908 and consist of two telephone switchboard buildings, a meteorological building, a command station, and a mine control building. The former three are all single-story, single-room structures while the latter has four rooms and is on two levels.

Misc. Stucco Buildings

North Fork Telephone Switchboard Building (1908)
South Fork Telephone Switchboard Building (1908)
Meteorological Station (1908)
Double Mine Building (1904/05)
Battle Commander's Station (ca. 1908)

Other Concrete Structures

In addition to the batteries previously mentioned, there are several tactical structures constructed of poured concrete. All are simple utilitarian structures with no notable architectural detailing.

Other Concrete Structures

Torpedo Storehouse (1908)
1920 Mining Casemate (1920)
Searchlight Powerhouse (1920)
Protected Telephone Switchboard Building, South Fork (1920)
Protected Telephone Switchboard Building, North Fork (1920)
Rangefinder Station, Battery Ramsay (ca. 1920)
Rangefinder Station, Battery Farry (ca. 1920)
Rangefinder Station, Battery Carpenter (1943)
Hoister House (1910)

Wood Structures

There are two tactical structures constructed of wood. Both were constructed in 1907. These are both small single-story, one-room structures.

Wood Structures

Mine Loading Room (1907)
Service Dynamite Room (1907)

Non-Tactical Structures

[Note: The Army identified most of the non-tactical structures by building number which will be listed after the building name.]

Residential Buildings

The Fort's residential buildings are situated around the large parade ground. The oldest residences, built in 1903 and 1904, are located along the southwest side of the parade ground. All nine of these early buildings are two and one-half story brick structures built for officers; most are double houses. Although they are not all identical, they are all in a similar Colonial Revival style with additional Queen Anne elements. The earliest housing for the remaining soldiers consisted of a series of barracks running along the east and north sides of the parade ground. These five large brick structures are all similar in design and were constructed between 1903 and 1910. All are two stories high and designed in the Colonial Revival style. During this early phase of residential construction, small double houses were built for non-commissioned officers. Four of these are located just east of the parade ground, while three others stand just south of the parade ground on the west side of Diamond Avenue. They are all similar two-story brick houses with Colonial Revival detailing. Of a similar design is the Hospital Steward's Quarters which is located on the east side of Diamond Avenue just north of the hospital.

It appears that there were two dormitories constructed in the early 20th century out among the tactical buildings (one on the North Fork and another on the South Fork). Only one of these remains (North Fork). Similar to the nearby tactical buildings of the same era, the dormitory is a simple single-story structure constructed using the Sewell Method of stucco over steel mesh.

Another unique residences on the site is a single-story brick dwelling with Spanish stylistic influences that was built in 1909 and was known as the Double Fireman's Quarters.

Prior to WWII only one other residential building was constructed at the fort was a wood -frame structure built to house married enlisted men's quarters in 1931 but was since destroyed or removed. During WWII a series of wood-frame barracks were constructed in the southwest corner of the fort. These were intended as temporary structures and were later dismantled. These nine structures included soldier's barracks, nurses quarters, hospital barracks, and officers quarters.

Residential Buildings

Name	Building Number
Double Officer's Quarters (1903)	1
Field Officer's Quarters (1903)	2
Commanding Officer's Quarters (1904)	3
Field Officer's Quarters (1904)	4
Double Officer's Quarters (1903)	5
Double Officer's Quarters (1903)	6
Double Officer's Quarters (1904)	7
Double Officer's Quarters (1904)	8
Double Officer's Quarters (1904)	9
Barracks (1909)	13
Barracks (1904)	15
Barracks(1905)	16
Barracks (1903)	17
Hospital Steward's Quarters (1905)	18
Double N.C.O. Quarters (1903)	21
Double N.C.O. Quarters (1904)	23
Double N.C.O. Quarters (1904)	24
Double N.C.O. Quarters (1905)	25
Double Barracks (1910)	46
Double N.C.O. Quarters (1909)	47
Double Fireman's Quarters (1909)	48
Double N.C.O. Quarters (1909)	54
Double N.C.O. Quarters (1910)	55
Dormitory (1908 or 1909)	no #

Administrative/Recreational Buildings

There are 29 structures on the site that relate to administration of the fort or recreation. All but two were constructed between 1903 and 1911. Like most of the principal buildings, these are located in close proximity to the parade ground. Most of these are one or one and one-half stories and constructed of brick with modest detailing relating to no particular architectural style. They have slate roofs (both gable and hip), stone trim, and segmentally-arched window and door openings.

Some of the more notable buildings of this category, such as the Hospital and Administrations Building, stand out from the rest because they are a bit more highly ornamented, with elements of the Colonial Revival style, and generally larger, ranging from one and one-half to two and one-half stories.

There are two wood-frame administrative buildings: a school and a wagon shed. The school was constructed in 1929 and is one story with a hip roof, clapboard siding, and central gabled portico. The wagon shed is a utilitarian single-story structure with gable roof and clapboard siding.

An anomaly among the administrative buildings is a one-story utilitarian power plant constructed of concrete.

Administrative/Recreational Buildings

Name	Building Number
Post Exchange & Gymnasium (1905)	11
Administrations Building (1903)	12
Hospital (1903)	19
Fire Apparatus Building (1905)	20
Pumping Plant (1904)	22
Well Shelter (1904)	22A
Well Shelter (1904)	22B
Well Shelter (1904)	22C
Bakery (1903)	26
Guard House (1903)	27
Quartermaster Storehouse (1904)	29
Quartermaster & Commissary Storehouse (1903)	39
Ordinance Storehouse (1903)	31
Workshop (1903)	32
Quartermaster Stable (1903)	34
Garbage Crematory (1940s)	40
Bowling Alley (1909)	45
Well Shelter (1909)	51
Well Shelter (1909)	52
Well Shelter (1909)	53
Quartermaster Storehouse (1910)	56
Central Power Plant (1903)	58
Wagon Shed (1911)	60
Water Softening Plant (1911 addition to Pumping Plant)	62
Pumping Plant Reservoir (1904)	74
School House (1929)	78
Laundry (ca. 1905)	no #
Outdoor Chapel (ca. 1930)	no #
Sentry Box (ca. 1940)	no #
South Fork Latrine (1909)	no #
North Fork Latrine (1909)	no #

Miscellaneous Structures

At the south end of the fort set back from Diamond Avenue on the northwest side is a former cemetery. All the graves were removed and all that survives is a portion of the fence.

DEVELOPMENT OF SITE

Prior to the 1880s Great Diamond Island was the location of several scattered farms. Throughout most of the nineteenth century, the island (then called Great Hog Island) was owned by members of the Deering, Preble and Fessenden families, all descendants of Nathaniel Deering. Hay farms were found on the west and central portions of the island, while the east side remained heavily forested. On the land where Fort McKinley is now located stood the Deering farm which consisted of a house, three barns, and a large hall for entertaining. Beginning in 1882 the southern half of the island was developed as a fashionable summer resort for affluent citizens of Portland with many fine residences. At that time, the United States Government had already acquired land on the tips of the north and south forks of land flanking Diamond Cove. An earthworks had been planned for these locations but had not been constructed. By the early 1900s the government owned approximately 200 acres on the northern half of the island by eminent domain for the purpose of establishing a permanent fortification.

Establishment of Fort McKinley was part of a larger effort by the government to provide strategic harbor defenses throughout the country at the end of the nineteenth century. Fort McKinley was established during what is known in military construction as the Endicott Period, the period between 1888 and 1905. It was named for the committee chaired by Secretary of War William C. Endicott. The committee was appointed by President Grover Cleveland to study port defense and recommend methods for improving those defenses. To bolster the country's aging and outdated system of coastal forts, the Endicott Board recommended an complex system of guns and mortars and electrically-controlled submarine mines at 26 harbors or river entrances nationwide, four of which were in Maine (Kennebec River, Penobscot River, Piscataqua River, and Portland Harbor).

Fort McKinley was the largest of four new fortifications established in Casco Bay during the Endicott Period to protect the many avenues of entry into Portland Harbor . The other three new forts included Fort Williams on Portland Head in Cape Elizabeth, Fort Levett on Cushing Island, and Fort Lyon on Cow Island, a subpost of Fort McKinley. Fort McKinley and Fort Lyon were situated to deter entrance into the harbor from the north, particularly by way of Hussey Sound and Broad Sound. Also during the Endicott Period, old Fort Preble was updated to accommodate gun batteries and mining facilities, and old Fort Scammel and Fort Gorges received mining facilities. Fort McKinley included nine gun batteries and facilities to mine two major channels while Fort Lyon was designed with two gun batteries. Design of the tactical structures was undertaken by the Army Corps of Engineers but the remaining facilities were the responsibility of the Army Quartermaster Corps.

In 1879, the federal government purchased two unconnected parcels of land on Hog Island (former name of Great Diamond Island) for military construction: 40 acres on the North side of Diamond Cove and 30 acres on the South side. The name of the island was changed to Diamond in 1882 by the homeowner's association that owned the remainder of the island.

The Army prepared plans for earthwork batteries, but they were never implemented. Construction did no occur until 1891, when two underground mining casemates were begun, one on each parcel of land. Completed in 1893, these casemates also included underground cable galleries to the water. No further construction occurred until 1896/97, when work started on Battery Berry on the North Fork and batteries Weymouth and Honeycutt on the South Fork. Work on these and other batteries in the harbor were speeded up with the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. However, the only serviceable battery completed in 1898 on the Diamond Island post was a temporary battery of two 8-inch converted rifles in the near vicinity of the future Battery Carpenter. As a result of the war, construction of additional batteries was quickly begun by the turn of the century: Thompson, Acker, and Farry. The massive concrete batteries Weymouth and Honeycutt were completed, tested, and turned over the artillery in January 1901, and Battery Berry in April of the same year. In February 1902, the unnamed installation was formally named for the martyred president, William McKinley. In December of that year, batteries Thompson, Acker, and Farry were completed and turned over to the artillery. That same month, a new mining casemate above the original North Fork mining casemate was completed and turned over, while a similar new casemate was completed in front of the original South Fork mining casemate in May of 1903. In 1903, the government obtained an additional 123 acres by eminent domain, and began construction of the administrative, residential, and support buildings scattered throughout the complex, although heavily concentrated around the

parade ground. Further appropriations initiated construction of the final three batteries: Ingalls (turned over in February 1905) and Carpenter and Ramsay (both turned over in May, 1906). In April of 1907, an addition to the 1903 mining casemate on the South fork was completed, while a separate "Sewell" structure addition to the 1902 mining casemate on the North Fork was completed in August of 1909.

In 1920, new mining casemates were built on both forks. On the South Fork, the new casemate was an extension to the earlier construction, while the new North Fork casemate was a separate structure some yards away from the earlier structure. Thus mining casemates on both forks date from four distinct periods of construction.

At Fort Williams, Fort Levett , and Fort McKinley 12 inch and 10 inch breech-loading rifled guns were installed in larger batteries to combat the larger ships. Medium-range six to eight inch guns were located in corresponding size batteries at each of the forts. Fort McKinley had a total of nine gun batteries, all constructed between 1901 and 1906. To provide tactical support for the batteries, observation stations were built close by. Five were erected at Fort McKinley in 1905. At the time it was established, Fort McKinley was the largest of Portland Harbor's five Endicott-era forts, as well as being the largest of the 23 New England installations and tenth largest of 78 in the nation.

Following the designs of the Quartermaster Corps, the non-tactical buildings were similar at all of the forts. Site restrictions led to greater variety in layout than in actual building design. The buildings were typically constructed of brick with wood and stone trim, stone foundations, and slate roofs. The more prominent buildings had Colonial Revival style detailing. Fort McKinley, like Fort Williams and Fort Levett included an administration building, guard house, enlisted men's' barracks, officers' quarters, hospital, bakery, stable, fire station, and storehouses. Fort McKinley and Fort Williams, being larger than the others, also had bachelor officers quarters and post exchanges. Due to its large size and isolated location., Fort McKinley also had a school house and a self-sufficient water supply consisting of several artesian wells operated by a main pumping plant. The water was treated at a water softening plant and stored in two large towers. Later, water was piped to the island from Sebago Lake but the well system was retained as a back-up. Electrical power was provided by the fort's own power plant until power was provided from the mainland.

In 1905, under President Theodore Roosevelt, a board was again appointed to evaluate the country's defenses. The so-called Taft Board, headed by Secretary of War William H. Taft, made recommendations to improve the existing system for controlling guns and mines for improving night lighting and electrification. Rather than sighting guns directly, the board proposed a sophisticated observation system with optical instruments in observation stations. Sightings would be sent by telephone into plotting rooms where the data was processed. In turn, ranges and directions were sent to the batteries. In addition to improvements in fire control, the Taft Board recommended establishment of a searchlight system supported by individual power plants to improve illumination at night.

As a result of the Taft Board report, telephone switchboard buildings and powerhouses were constructed at the Fort McKinley (and the other forts) and most of the existing observation stations were given additions containing plotting rooms and dormitories. The powerhouses and searchlight housing were typically constructed of concrete but most other structures of this era utilized a more cost-effective technique of cement plaster over steel mesh on a wood or steel frame, known as the Sewell Method, after Army Corps engineer Capt. John Stephen Sewell who developed this technique. The Sewell method became standard construction technique for the Corps of Engineers during the period from roughly 1907 to 1911. Documentation suggests that the prototype Sewell building (first in the nation) was the Double Mine Building constructed in 1904/05 on the South Fork at Fort McKinley. After extensive testing and comparison of reports, it was turned over to the artillery in 1907.

WWI brought new threats to the harbor defenses, namely improved naval gunfire and airplanes. In 1917 the United States responded with a series of emergency measures including anti-aircraft provisions and more effective gun batteries to counter naval attack. Anti-aircraft gun batteries were constructed in several Portland locations although not at Fort McKinley. A long-range gun battery was built nearby at Fort Levett.

Little construction was undertaken at Fort McKinley in the 1920s and 1930s with the notable exception of four structures related to the operation of observation balloons, a technique for controlling artillery fire developed

during WWI but short lived. At both Fort McKinley and Fort Williams balloon hangars, hydrogen generator buildings, balloon storehouses, and vehicle garages were constructed. At Fort McKinley they were built in 1921 and located in the southwest corner of the fort. Subsequently, the balloon hangar and generator house were dismantled; the garage and storehouse are no longer extant either. Other construction at Fort McKinley during the period 1920 to 1939 included several officers quarters, a school, a theater, searchlight powerhouse, telephone switchboard buildings, a mine casemate, a service club, an officers club, tennis courts, and engine house, an outdoor chapel, and a citizens military training camp. Only the chapel, school, telephone switchboard buildings, and searchlight powerhouse remain.

After WWI the forts were placed on caretaker status under the maintenance of the Army's 8th Coast Artillery Regiment with headquarters at Fort Preble. Manning the forts in time of war was complemented by the 240th Coast Artillery Regiment of the Maine National Guard. The men of this regiment trained each week in armories throughout the state and gathered for two weeks each summer at Fort Williams for active training. Although the batteries were on caretaker status, the quarters at Fort McKinley and Fort Williams were occupied by the Fifth Infantry Regiment upon returning from Germany in 1922 until it was ordered to the Panama Canal Zone in 1939. In 1938 a Citizens Military Training Camp was established at Fort McKinley to provide teenage boys a month of military instruction and discipline during the summer. The camp consisted of a wooden mess hall and tents.

At the outbreak of WWII in 1939, the Army's Harbor Defense Board recommended the modernization of 33 of the country's harbors or river entrances, including Portland, Maine. Specific recommendations included providing overhead protection and concealment for the long-range guns and gas-proofing plotting rooms, telephone switchboard buildings, and latrines. As a result of the Harbor Defense Board's report, three new modern batteries were constructed in Portland, two on Peaks Island and another on Jewell Island. Ultimately, all entrances to the naval anchorage north of Long Island were protected by the extensive network of forts and batteries. Defense of the harbor became particularly important during WWII as a major shipyard producing Liberty ships had been established in South Portland as had a crude oil pipeline to Montreal.

In 1940 the National Guard was called to active duty and immediately began constructing additional facilities at the forts to accommodate roughly twice the number of existing soldiers as a result of the Selective Service Act. At Fort McKinley these WWII era wood-frame structures included eight barracks, two garages, two recreation buildings, two administrative buildings, two mess halls, a chapel, officers quarters, nurses quarters, and a sentry box. For much of the time these buildings were standing they were occupied by the Navy. In 1941 the Army Corps of Engineers assumed responsibility for designing all buildings from the Army Quartermaster Corps who had previously designed non-tactical structures. Most buildings from this era were erected in the southwest corner of the fort and were intended as temporary structures. All but the sentry box were dismantled in the mid-20th century.

During WWII the Navy established a strong presence in Casco Bay, sharing responsibility for defense of the area with the Army. The Navy undertook a number of measures to supplement the work of the Army, including rigging submarine nets and sinking old ships between the islands and the mainland to completely enclose the harbor. By doing this, the batteries on the north and east shores of Fort McKinley were rendered superfluous. Consequently, only one battery at Fort McKinley (Battery Carpenter) and the batteries at Fort Lyon needed to be manned, to cover the submarine net gates in Hussey Sound.

By 1943, as the threat of a major attack became unlikely, build-up of the coastal defenses greatly diminished and was virtually halted by 1944. Experiences during WWII, such as amphibious landings, air strikes, and the development of nuclear weapons and missiles all contributed to making the existing harbor defenses obsolete by the mid-20th century. In 1948 the government began scrapping the modern guns. In 1950 the Coast Artillery was dissolved, the U.S. Army harbor defense commands were disbanded, and the forts were abandoned.

The surplus property was first offered for sale to local and state governments at undervalued prices. Fort Preble was converted to the Southern Maine Vocational Technical Institute and a park. Fort Willliams is now a major local park. The remaining forts were sold to private interests. Fort McKinley was purchased by King Resources, an oil and gas exploration company who proposed using the site as part of a large oil terminal and refinery system. This was never undertaken and the fort passed through several owners until it was acquired by Dictar

Associates in 1984. They began to rehabilitate the structures as part of a resort community. The project was halted for a time and in 1993, under new ownership by McKinley Partners, the project was continued and is ongoing.

For McKinley has the largest collection of Pre-WWI structures of any fort in the state of Maine. There are several other distinguishing features worthy of note. Among the Maine forts, McKinley has the only:

- 8" gun battery
- school house
- bowling alley
- water pumping plant
- 2 gun 12" battery built for disappearing carriages
- twin gun 3" battery built for masking parapet mounts
- mortar battery
- unaltered mine casemates
- 2-story torpedo storehouse
- mine loading room
- service dynamite room
- hoister house
- double barracks
- fireman
- s quarters
- outdoor chapel

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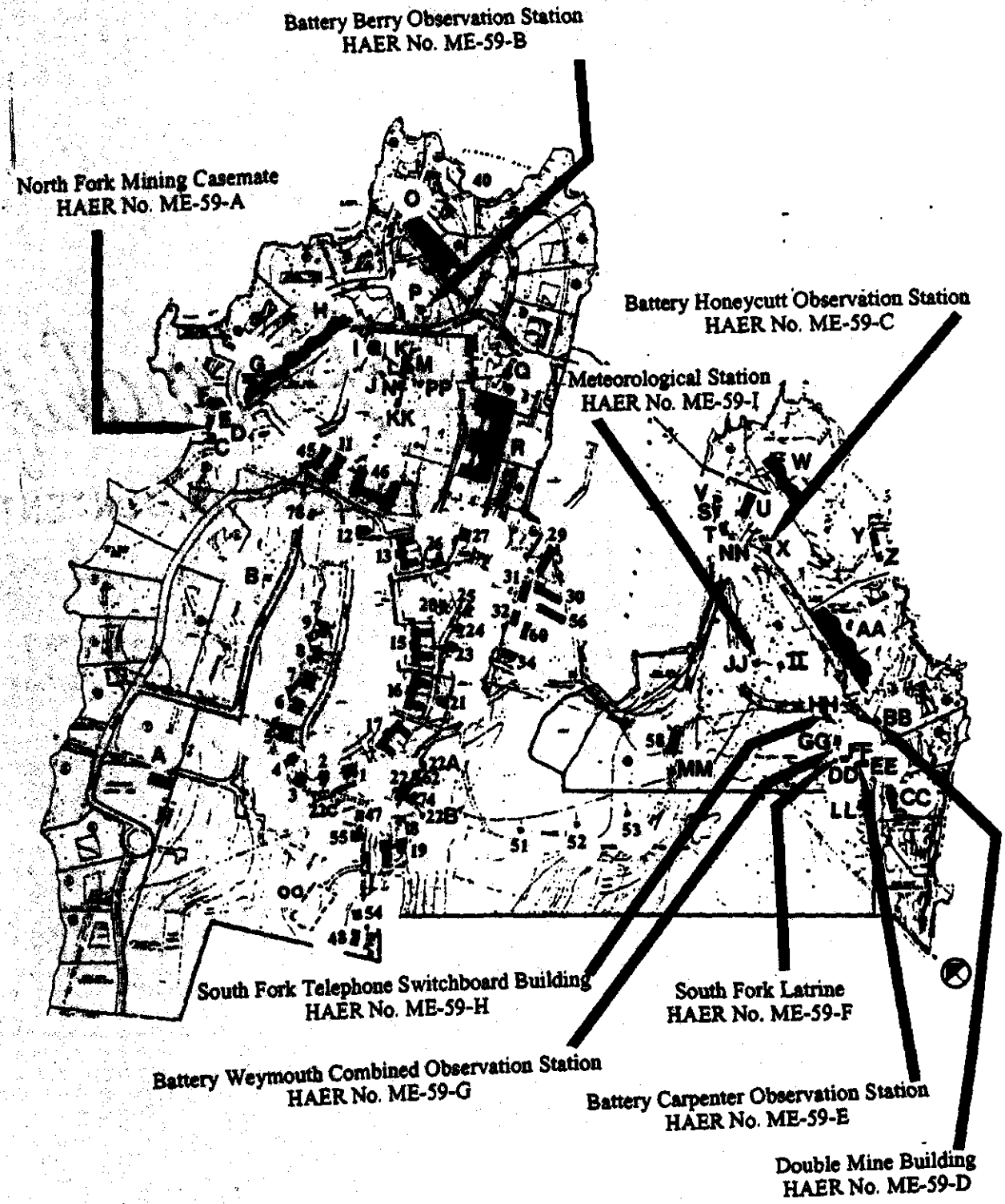
Kenneth E. Thompson, Jr; historian, provided editorial comments/corrections.



Fort McKinley
Site Plan
not to scale
[see following page for key to buildings]

Key to Fort McKinley Site Plan

Number	Name
1	Double Officer's Quarters
2	Field Officer's Quarters
3	Commanding Officer's Quarters
4	Field Officer's Quarters
5	Double Officer's Quarters
6	Double Officer's Quarters
7	Double Officer's Quarters
8	Double Officer's Quarters
9	Double Officer's Quarters
11	Post Exchange & Gymnasium
12	Administrations Building
13	Barracks
15	Barrack
16	Barrack
17	Barrack
18	Hospital Steward's Quarter
19	Hospital
20	Fire Apparatus Building
21	Double N.C.O. Quarters
22	Pumping Plant
22A	Well Shelter
22B	Well Shelter
22C	Well Shelter
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46	Double Barracks
47	Double N.C.O. Quarters
48	Double Fireman's Quarters
51	Well Shelter
52	Well Shelter
53	Well Shelter
54	Double N.C.O. Quarters
55	Double N.C.O. Quarters
56	Quartermaster Storehouse
58	Central Power Plant
60	Wagon Shed
62	Water Softening Plant
74	Pumping Plant Reservoir
78	School House

Letter	Name
A	Laundry
B	Outdoor Chapel
C	1920 Mining Casemate
D	North Fork Mining Casemate
E	Rangefinder Station, Battery Farry
F	Battery Farry
G	Battery Acker
H	Battery Thompson
I	Battery Thompson Observation Station
J	Battery Acker Observation Station
K	North Fork Latrine
L	Dormitory
M	Fire Control Station, North Fork
N	North Fork Telephone Switchboard Building
O	Battery Berry
P	Battery Berry Observation Station
Q	Battery Ingalls Observation Station
R	Battery Ingalls
S	Service Dynamite Room
T	Mine Loading Room
U	Torpedo Storehouse
V	South Fork Mining Casemate
W	Battery Honeycutt
X	Battery Honeycutt Observation Station
Y	Battery Ramsay
Z	Rangefinder Station, Battery Ramsay
AA	Battery Weymouth
BB	Double Mine Building
CC	Battery Carpenter
DD	Battery Carpenter Observation Station
EE	Rangefinder Station, Battery Carpenter
FF	South Fork Latrine
GG	Battery Weymouth Combined Observation Station
HH	South Fork Telephone Switchboard Building
II	Fire Control Station, South Fork
JJ	Meteorological Building
KK	Protected Telephone Switchboard Building, North Fork
LL	Searchlight Powerhouse
MM	Protected Telephone Switchboard Building, South Fork
NN	Hoister House
OO	Former Cemetery
PP	Battle Commander's Station

[numbers correspond to those assigned to buildings by Army; letters were assigned for the purpose of this site plan only]